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ATTACHMENT J.1.1 STATEMENT OF WORK**Statement of Work****1. Background**

The National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries) is required to conduct a survey of marine recreational fishing. This survey gathers information on participation (number of people who went marine recreational fishing at least once within the calendar year), fishing effort (number of angler trips), and catch (numbers of finfish caught, harvested, and released) by marine recreational anglers.

Catch, effort, and participation statistics are fundamental for assessing the influence of fishing on any stock of fish. The quantities taken, the fishing effort, and the seasonal and geographical distribution of the catch and effort are required for the development of rational management policies and plans. Recreational fisheries data are essential for NOAA Fisheries, the Regional Fishery Management Councils, the Interstate Fisheries Commissions, State conservation agencies, recreational fishing industries, and others involved in the management and productivity of marine fisheries. The allocation of many fishery resources depends on the results of these surveys.

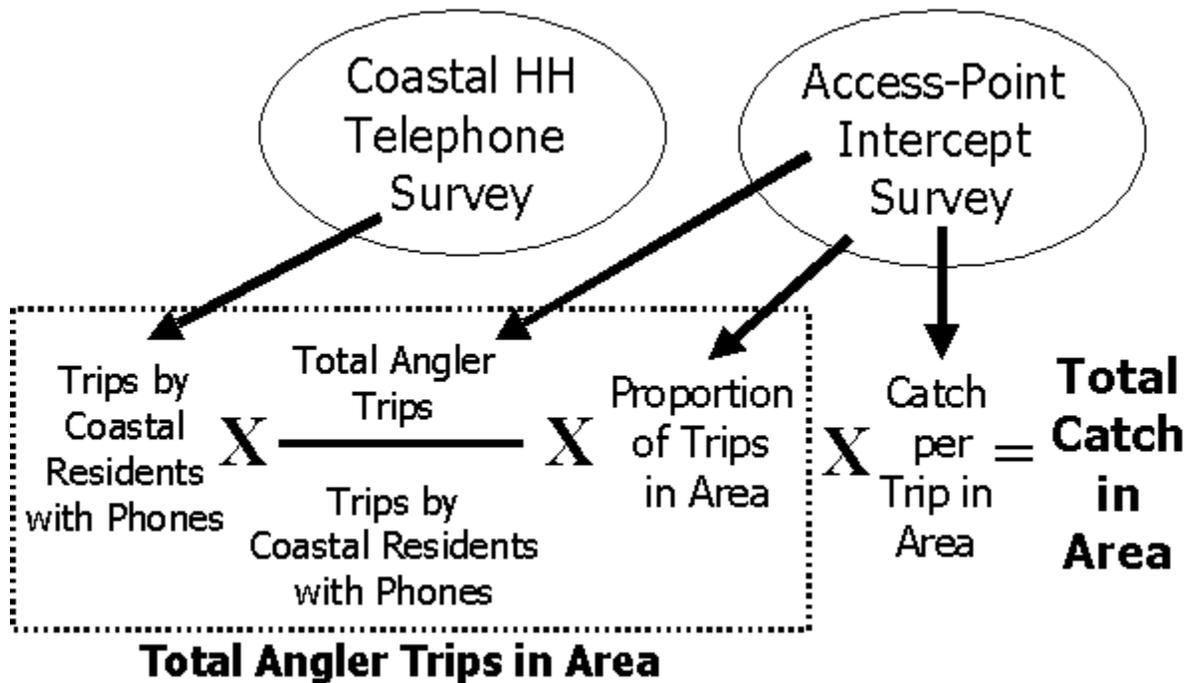
The Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey (MRFSS) is a nationwide program developed in the late 1970's to provide a database of marine recreational fishing activity. The MRFSS consists of two independent, yet complementary surveys; a Coastal Household Telephone Survey (CHTS) to assess fishing effort, and an access-point intercept survey to assess catch per unit effort. Data from the two surveys are combined to estimate total fishing effort, participation, and catch by species.

Generally, the CHTS is limited to households in counties that are located within 25-50 miles of the coastline (coastal counties) because the majority of the recreational fishing trips are taken by persons residing in those counties. The intercept survey provides adjustment factors to account for trips taken by non-coastal anglers, and anglers who live in households without telephones, as well as catch information. The basic design of the MRFSS is shown in Figure 1.

The CHTS will be conducted in the Atlantic and Gulf Coast sub-regions by one contractor from 2004 through 2005. The survey is currently being conducted in the Pacific sub-regions concurrently with PSMFC-coordinated state surveys to evaluate alternative angler effort surveys. These side-by-side evaluations are expected to be conducted through 2004, but conduct of the MRFSS coastal household survey in these sub-regions beyond 2004 is tentative (planned by NOAA Fisheries but may be cancelled).

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Figure 1. Marine Recreational Fishery Statistics Survey Design



2. General Requirements

The 2004-2006 MRFSS Telephone Survey includes conduct of the CHTS. Sections L and M describe proposal requirements and contents for this task.

The Contractor shall be responsible for all data collection tasks under this contract, as well as conducting all data entry, data checking, and data editing according to NOAA Fisheries specifications, including but not limited to:

1. survey administration, including selection of specific sampling units to be contacted;
2. hiring, training, deployment and supervision of interviewers;
3. collection and data entry of fishing effort information by surveying households by telephone;

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4. modifying CATI programs to accommodate changes to the questionnaire;
5. editing of every entered variable for possible coding or key-entry errors, and correcting all such errors;
6. using distributions of historical data to identify data outliers that need to be verified;
7. preparing summary tables for use in checking, editing and reviewing the data;
8. preparing two-month progress reports (wave reports), as well as an annual final summary report of the data collection procedures and results;
9. attending and participating in survey review meetings;
10. participating in bi-weekly conference calls with NOAA Fisheries;
11. making proposals to modify the data collection procedures based on review of survey results; and
12. delivering error-free data to NOAA Fisheries in a timely manner.

3. Sampling Design**3.1. Sampling Frame**

The sample frame for the CHTS shall include only full-time, occupied housing units within the coastal counties included in the dialing area for each sampling period. The frame shall be derived from a list-assisted, random digit dialing (RDD) approach, and shall include all 100-banks that contain at least one listed household number (1+ bank). Institutional housing, businesses, wireless phones, and pay phones should be excluded from the frame.

The sample frame must be maintained on a continual basis through the use of current telephone directories, reverse directories (sorted by blocks instead of names) and information from telephone companies, or purchased from a company providing this service. This information is released in a revolving manner, rather than once a year, so the updating process must be done on a continual basis, or an updated frame must be purchased prior to each wave. Using this approach, the most current telephone sample would be available for generation of telephone numbers for each dialing period.

The sample for each wave shall be screened to remove duplicate numbers. Additionally, sampling with replacement across waves is not permitted. No household telephone number shall be included in the sample more than once during a calendar year. The Government will allow exceptions to this rule under certain conditions, such as rural counties with extremely small populations.

Sampling is stratified by state, county, and two-month recall period (wave). Data collection occurs during a two-week period at the end of each wave. The survey is conducted on an annual basis (January through December or waves 1-6) on the Pacific

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and Gulf coasts, the Atlantic coast of Florida, Hawaii, and the U.S. Caribbean. The survey is conducted on a 10-month basis (March through December or waves 2-6) on the Atlantic coast north of Florida, except for Maine and New Hampshire, where it is conducted on a 6-month basis (May through October or waves 3-5). The CHTS specifically excludes Texas and Alaska.

The Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring that the frame and sample are distributed into appropriate geographic regions for each wave of data collection.

3.2. Sample Allocation

The approximate sample sizes shown are provided only to facilitate preparation of cost estimates by prospective offerors (Table 1). These allocations are provisional and subject to revision. NOAA Fisheries will submit delivery orders with actual sampling distributions at least one month prior to each sampling wave for the 2004-2006 CHTS.

For the 2003 CHTS, NOAA Fisheries allocated 312,591 telephone household interviews among states in proportion to historical fishing effort. Within each state, half of the base sample was divided evenly among waves. The remaining sample was distributed among waves in proportion to historical fishing effort. County allocations within wave/state strata are proportional to the square root of the number of full-time, occupied households with telephones in a coastal county divided by the sum for the state of the square root of the number of full-time, occupied households with telephones in all coastal counties. Base-level allocations for 2004-2006 are expected to be similar to those of 2003.

Sample sizes reflect the number of households to be interviewed, and do not include no answer/busy, refusal, non-households, or incomplete interviews of households containing recreational anglers.

In 2001-2003, the Atlantic Coast Cooperative Statistics Program (ACCSP) provided funds to increase telephone sampling in the Northeast region (Maine through Virginia) by approximately 50 percent over the base sampling levels. This resulted in an increase of approximately 44,000 telephone household interviews in 2003 (Table 3). The increase to base sample size through ACCSP funding is expected to continue throughout the contract period, but is not guaranteed.

In previous years, states and other Federal organizations have funded supplemental levels of sampling above that ordered by NOAA Fisheries. These efforts have been implemented either as an additional delivery order to the NOAA Fisheries contract or by states contracting directly with the Telephone Survey Contractor. The Contractor shall work with individual state agencies or commissions wishing to add to the sample size and/or modify the content of the telephone portion of the survey.

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Any proposed modifications to the survey, by states or other entities, must be approved by NOAA Fisheries in writing prior to implementation. Any add-on questions or additional sampling paid for by an entity other than NOAA Fisheries, and collected through the MRFSS, shall be included in the data bases provided to NOAA Fisheries.

3.3. Sample Selection

The number of households to be dialed in each county must be sub-allocated by screened telephone banks. The number of calls to each bank must be proportional to its occurrence in the population. For example, if 10 percent of all telephone numbers in the county begin with 274-45, then approximately 10 percent of all interviews must be conducted with households in this bank. The last two digits are generated randomly. This approach ensures that all telephone households, even those with unlisted numbers, are eligible to be reached in the survey.

Once a sample is selected, all numbers in the sample should be called and completed. Additional draws may be conducted if an underage in quota of completed household interviews is anticipated. However, all the numbers in the additional draws must be completed. Completed means all numbers in the draw are resolved to fishing or non-fishing households, or ineligible number.

If a dialed number has been disconnected and a new number assigned, the new number should not be dialed as a replacement. The primary interest of the survey is not the household, but the randomly generated telephone number and the results obtained when dialing that number.

4. Data Collection Design

4.1. Data Collection Procedures

Data collection shall be conducted during a two-week period at the end of each wave (i.e. the last week of the wave being surveyed and the first week of the next wave). Anglers are asked to recall all recreational, saltwater fishing trips taken in the last 59, 60, 61, or 62 days, depending on the actual number of days in the wave. Table 4 contains the allowable dates for trips for each wave for 2004-2006. CATI systems should display allowable dates, and interviewers must have a calendar available to help respondents with dates, particularly with weekend dates.

4.1.1 Dialing Procedures

Once a number has been selected, a minimum of five attempts must be made to categorize the number as an "eligible fishing household", an "eligible non-fishing household", or an ineligible number. Once dialed, the telephone should be allowed to

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ring five times before the interviewer classifies it as a "no answer." Telephone calls must be stratified by weekend/weekday and day/evening. The pattern of dialing will be such that each number will have at least one weekday attempt and three night or weekend attempts. At least one of the night-time attempts must also be a weekend attempt. The time delineating day and night is 5 p.m. No calls shall be attempted before 8:00AM or after 9:00PM (local time for the area being called).

Occasionally, all interviews with eligible anglers will not be completed upon the initial contact with eligible fishing households. The contractor shall attempt to contact all anglers in eligible fishing households until all interviews have been completed, or until the end of the dialing period. Call-backs should be made on an appointment basis if possible.

The percentage of "no answer"/ "busy" results must not exceed 10 percent of the total calls attempted in any subregion. This may require exceeding the minimum of 5 calls per household. The percent of two-month fishing households where no angler is interviewed shall not exceed 5 percent in any state and wave.

Proxy data is information obtained from someone in the fishing household other than the angler. The collection of proxy data is preferable to missing data. Proxy data may be collected immediately if the initial respondent indicates that all household trips were made as a group, or if anglers in the household include small children. If the initial respondent indicates that all household trips were made as a group then their responses can be duplicated for the remaining household anglers without separate interviews. An adult can speak for a small child if he/she is knowledgeable of the child's fishing trips.

In other cases where an angler cannot be interviewed, it may be necessary to ultimately gather the best information available on that person's trips from another household member, rather than have completely missing information. Other occasions that would require responses from an individual about another household member's trips would include language barriers, extended travel away from the household, hospitalization, or even death. If more than five callback attempts fail to reach a particular angler, the collection of proxy data is preferable to missing data.

4.1.2. General Interviewing Procedures

Some general instructions for conducting interviews:

1. Wording - The interviewer should always read each item on the questionnaire exactly as it is written. Methodological studies have shown that even slight changes in wording, for example, "should" versus "could", drastically influence item response. Instructions to interviewers that are not to be read during the

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interview are written in CAPITAL LETTERS.

2. Provide Definitions, Not Answers - If a respondent asks for an interviewer's opinion about an item, the interviewer should provide a definition for the item in question, rather than supply an opinion or the actual response.
3. "Other (SPECIFY)" - In some cases, the response codes for some data items are not exhaustive and include codes designated "Other (SPECIFY)". If a respondent gives an answer not covered by the pre-coded responses, the interviewer should enter the "other" code and write out the respondent's exact response next to the coding boxes. These written responses should be captured by the CATI program for the data base. Questions requiring written responses will be specifically identified in the statement of work or in the written specifications for questionnaire changes or use of flexible questions.
4. Terminate - Some responses are followed by the instruction to "TERMINATE." When the respondent answers with a response which has the "TERMINATE" instruction following it, the interviewer must thank the respondent pleasantly and say goodbye.
5. Maps - Maps for the State being dialed must be available to help interviewers determine the county in which cities are located and to help locate areas of fishing.

4.1.3. Screening Procedures

The following screening procedures shall be used in order to determine household and angler eligibility for the survey:

1. Households shall be screened to determine if the number dialed is physically in the county being sampled. In some areas, telephone banks overlap county lines and a number drawn randomly for one county may actually be in an adjacent county. Under current procedures, if the number is not in the designated county, the household is ineligible for interviewing.
2. Households shall be screened to determine that they are permanent, year-round residences. If a dwelling is a summer cottage, for example, the respondent is not eligible for the survey. It is ok to take information from individuals who have just moved into a residence.
3. Households shall be screened to determine if any member of the household has gone marine recreational fishing during the previous two months. The number of people in the household who went marine recreational fishing during the past 2 months is recorded.

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4. If any person has fished in saltwater in the previous two months, then he/she is an eligible respondent and should be interviewed. All eligible anglers within a household shall be asked to:
 - a. recall their total number of marine recreational fishing trips for finfish made in the past two months
 - b. Beginning with the most recent and working backwards in time for 2 months, respondents are asked for details on each trip, including fishing trip dates, modes of fishing, state and county of the fishing access site, general area of fishing including river and estuarine saltwater cutoff points, type of access (public vs private), and time of completion of each fishing trip.

4.2. Survey Instrument

Following are general instructions that apply to the 2003 CHTS questionnaire. NOAA Fisheries reserves the right to make changes in data items for regional or annual customization, and in order to improve response rates or accuracy of the responses. NOAA Fisheries would also encourage the successful Contractor to provide suggestions for improving the questionnaire. Questionnaire changes will be submitted to the Contractor at least 30 days before the beginning of the dialing period for each wave. All questionnaires must be approved by NOAA Fisheries. A simplified questionnaire is included in Appendix D, and a complete CATI version of the questionnaire can be downloaded from the MRFSS ftp site (<ftp://cusk.nmfs.noaa.gov/mrfss/tmp/rfq>).

4.2.1. Household Screening Introduction

The interviewer must briefly state the purpose of the data collection and explain how the respondent's name and phone number were selected for the interview.

Introduction Hello, I'm calling to conduct a survey for the National Marine Fisheries Service of the U.S. Department of Commerce. We are collecting information for use in conservation of coastal resources, and we would appreciate your help with this important study. Before we begin, I want to assure you that your answers will be kept confidential, and this call may be monitored for quality assurance. [As needed: May I please speak with an adult in the household?]

The interviewer must state that the data will remain confidential in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, and that the respondent's responses to questions are entirely voluntary. Respondents are not obligated in any way to answer questions that they consider to be an invasion of their privacy.

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The survey is being conducted in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, therefore you are not obligated to answer any question if you find it to be an invasion of your privacy.

For the CHTS, it may be most efficient to establish the general purpose of the survey before conducting additional screening. Asking the initial household respondent a very generic initial question like "Does anyone in this household go fishing?" accomplishes this goal.

Q1 How many people in this household go fishing?

Q2-Q4 are for sample quality control and are asked of all initial household respondents.

Q2 To help me assign your information to the correct location, is the telephone number I've reached you at located in {restore name from sample} county / parish / island / municipality?

This question verifies the location of the household dialed.

Q3 Is this your permanent residence? [Interviewer prompt if needed: "Where you live at least 6 months out of the year."]

This question verifies that the household contacted is a permanent, year-round residence.

Q4 How many people in total, including yourself, live in your household? Please include those people who fish and who don't fish.

This question provides a cross check against the answer to Q1 to ensure that the respondent is not including people other than household members as fishermen.

At this point, if the response to number of fishermen in the household is equal to zero then the questionnaire skips to the final quality control question (gender) and skips the additional marine recreational 2-month and 12-month fishing screeners.

If there are fishermen identified in question 1, the interviewer reads a specific and detailed explanation of the purpose of the survey before asking questions to determine the number of eligible 12-month and 2-month fishermen in the household. This detailed description identifies exactly what type of fishing activity qualifies anglers in the household. Based on this description of recreational fishing, saltwater, and finfish versus shellfish, the initial household respondent should be able to say how many eligible anglers reside in the household.

We want to gather information from people who have been recreational saltwater

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fishing. Saltwater fishing includes fishing in oceans, sounds, or bays, or in brackish portions of rivers. This does not include fishing in freshwater, or for shellfish, such as crabbing. Recreational fishing means the primary purpose of the fishing is for fun or relaxation, as opposed to providing income from the sale of fish.

- Q5 How many people in your household, including children and adults, have been recreational saltwater fishing in the last 12 months anywhere in the US (including Hawaii and the mainland) or in a US territory?
- Q6 Thinking just about the past 2 months, how many of the people living in your household, including children and adults, have been recreational saltwater fishing in the last 2 months in the US or a US territory?
- Q7 Record gender of respondent.

The interviewer codes the gender of the initial respondent for all fishing and non-fishing households.

Finally, for households with eligible 2-month anglers, the initial household respondent is asked to provide a roster of all two-month anglers. If the respondent is reluctant to give names, the interviewer is instructed to ask for identifiers such as mother, father, oldest child, second oldest child, etc..

- Q8 I'd like to ask each person who has been recreational saltwater fishing in the last 2 months a few questions about their fishing trip(s). What are the first names of the people in your household who have been recreational saltwater fishing in the past 2 months?

4.2.2. Angler Screening

Angler screening questions must be repeated for each new angler interviewed. Screening for each angler introduces the survey, must cover the definitions that establish eligibility (saltwater, finfish, eligible trips), and must paraphrase the privacy act.

Hello, I'm conducting a survey on recreational saltwater fishing for the National Marine Fisheries Service. We want to gather information from people who have been recreational saltwater fishing. Saltwater fishing includes fishing in oceans, sounds, or bays, or in brackish portions of rivers. This does not include fishing in freshwater, or for shellfish, such as crabbing. Recreational fishing means the primary purpose of the fishing is for fun or relaxation, as opposed to providing income from the sale of fish.

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I understand that you've been saltwater fishing in the past 2 months. I'd like to ask you a few questions about your most recent fishing trips. All of your answers will be kept confidential, and this survey is voluntary, so you are not required to answer any question that you feel is an invasion of your privacy.

In many cases all the fishermen in the household take all of their trips together. To avoid unnecessary burden and allow more efficient looping, this information is collected at the beginning of trip profiling.

Q1 First, did all of the fishermen in your household take all of their fishing trips together over the last 2 months?

4.2.3. Trip Profiling Instructions

All anglers in the household must be interviewed separately about their fishing trips in the last two months. There are exceptions to this rule (see Dialing Procedures, 4.1.1).

Two-Month Trips: The first questions determine the total numbers of days in which the angler took fishing trips in the previous two months. For estimation purposes, it is necessary to separate in-state trips from out-of-state trips.

QT1 On how many days in the past two months, between {TODAY- days in wave} AND {TODAY-1}, did you (s/he) go recreational saltwater fishing in {state of residence} or in a boat launched from {state of residence}?

QT2 On how many days in the past two months, between {TODAY- days in wave} and {TODAY-1}, did you (s/he) go saltwater fishing in any coastal state or territory of the US other than {state of residence} or from a boat launched from another coastal state or territory of the US?

The following questions are then asked for each fishing day (total of QT1 and QT2) in the wave until all trips are profiled.

Date of Trip - Beginning with the most recent trip, the interviewer must record the date (month and day) of the fishing trip. If the respondent cannot recall the exact day of the month, the interviewer should probe for the month, and whether it was a weekday or a weekend day (including holidays). The CATI system should display allowable dates, and interviewers must have a calendar available to help respondents determine dates.

QT3 [Ask for 1st trip] When did you (s/he) last go saltwater fishing? Or [Ask if not 1st trip] Can you tell me the date of the saltwater fishing trip prior to that one? I have a calendar with me in case we need to look up some of the specific dates.

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QT3a [If respondent can't remember the date in Q3, ask] Was that a weekday or weekend?

If an angler cannot recall all the trips within the two month period, the interviewer must note the date they stopped counting. The angler must then be asked to estimate the number of trips in each mode of fishing during the period between their last reported trip date and the beginning of the two month period.

Mode of Trip - There may be more than one fishing trip within a day and all such trips should be profiled. If more than one mode was used during a fishing day, the interviewers should record each mode (shore, private/rental boat or charter/head boat) as a separate trip; however, if a fisherman made 2 outings in the same mode in a day, that only counts as one trip. Interviewers must record a single fishing mode for each trip.

QT4 On that day, did you (he/she) fish from a boat?

If no, skip to QT5 for shore fishing.

- QT4a [Ask if Q4 =yes] Was that from a ... [read]
- 1 Party or head boat -- CATEGORY B
 - 2 Charter boat -- CATEGORY B
 - 3 Private boat -- CATEGORY C
 - 4 Rental boat -- CATEGORY C
 - 5 Boat - don't know what type -- CATEGORY C

A respondent may choose up to two boat types for the day but the two responses can not be from the same category, i.e. a respondent could choose the following boat mode combinations: (1&3) or (2&3) or (1&4) or (2&4).

If a respondent reports Charter/party fishing, follow-up questions are asked to determine if the respondent is a captain or member of the crew.

Even if the respondent has one or more boat trips, the interviewer must ask if there were any shore trips made that day.

QT5 On that day, did you (he/she) fish from the shore?
or On that day, did you also (he/she) fish from the shore? (If QT4 was "Yes")

- QT5a [Ask if QT5=yes] Was that from a ... [read]
- 1 Pier
 - 2 Dock
 - 3 Jetty / Breakwater
 - 4 Bridge / Causeway

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- 5 Other manmade structure
- 6 Bank / Beach

The CATI program should assign a consecutive trip number for each trip by an individual angler.

State of Fishing - Interviewers should record the three digit FIPS code for the state of fishing, or the state where a boat returned. Trips to all coastal states and U.S. territories are eligible, and the CATI system should provide a list of those coastal states. Trips to inland states are not eligible.

QT6 [For boat trips, use:] To what coastal state or US territory did the boat return?
[For shore trips, use:] In what state or U.S. territory were you fishing?
[Prompt as needed with a list of states]

County of Fishing - Interviewers should record the three digit FIPS code for the county of fishing, or the county where the boat returned. A series of follow-up questions may be necessary if the county of fishing is unknown, or an angler reports fishing in a county that does not have saltwater access.

QT7 [For boat trips, use:] To what coastal county/parish/island/municipality did the boat return?
[For shore trips, use:] In what coastal county/parish/island/municipality were you fishing?

Type of Water Fished - Anglers are asked what type of "water body" they did most of their fishing in during that day's fishing trip. In certain circumstances, follow-up questions may be asked to confirm that fishing was in saltwater, or to identify specific water bodies.

QT8 Was most of your fishing effort that day in the ocean, a sound, a river, a bay or an inlet?

If an angler attempts to terminate an interview before all trips are profiled, the CATI system should allow the interviewer to skip to a section where they can record all remaining trips by mode, if possible, and skip the rest of the trip details.

At the end of each trip profile, the CATI program should loop to the next logical action:
1) profile the next most recent fishing day and trips, or
2) if all trips are profiled, thank the respondent and either terminate the interview or ask for the next available angler.

That concludes the questions that I have about your fishing. Thank you very much for your time and assistance.

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If there are additional anglers in the household who still need to be interviewed, ask: “Now, may I please speak to: ”

If respondent indicates that one or more of the people listed are children, ask current respondent to continue answering the questions based on the child’s fishing activities.

4.2.4. Flexible Questions

NOAA Fisheries reserves the right to add up to twelve questions per household or 2-month saltwater fishing participant, or five questions per trip for saltwater anglers. These “flex questions” may vary geographically and temporally to address specific resource management concerns. Additionally, NOAA Fisheries reserves the right to collect names and addresses from all, or a sub-sample of all, 2-month or 12-month anglers. NOAA Fisheries will submit any supplemental questions to the Contractor at least 30 days before the beginning of the dialing period for each wave.

4.3. Data Collection Staff

All calls shall be made by experienced telephone interviewers, hired, trained and supervised by the Contractor. Because the telephone household survey is conducted during six discrete dialing periods throughout the year, this approach may require a large pool of part-time interviewers. Interviewers must have strong communications skills and be able to interact with people in a friendly and professional manner.

In certain areas of the United States, a language barrier may exist. Therefore, some specially qualified interviewers may be needed to interview non-English speaking households and anglers. The Spanish translation of the CHTS questionnaire shall be part of the CATI system. At least one interviewer per shift must be bilingual (English-Spanish).

4.4. Interviewer Training

The Contractor(s) shall be responsible for providing interviewer training for the telephone data collection. Training programs shall be designed to ensure quality and consistency of interviewing methods, questionnaire use, coding method, and quality checks of data. The level of training and content of the training programs must be approved by NOAA Fisheries.

An extensive training session must be held for all personnel who have not previously worked on the survey. This training must cover general telephone interviewing procedures as well as procedures specific to the MRFSS. Training sessions must include a general overview of the background, purpose and design of the MRFSS, and

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the uses of the data collected. The introduction shall be sufficient to allow interviewers to respond to general questions regarding the MRFSS. The overview must be followed by an item-by-item explanation of the data collection instruments and a review of all materials used to conduct the interviews. Subjects addressed in the telephone survey training sessions must include, but are not necessarily limited to:

1. An introduction to the objectives, goals, design, and operation of the CHTS, addressing:
 - a. Random digit telephone number generation,
 - b. Eligibility of households, anglers and trips,
 - c. Definitions,
 - d. Assuring confidentiality of responses,
 - e. Awareness of county quota systems and tolerances, and
2. Proper procedures for conducting an interview, including
 - a. Recording call attempts and completions,
 - b. Screening respondents for eligibility,
 - c. Setting appointments and making callbacks,
 - d. Overcoming respondent resistance and discouraging refusals,
 - e. Recording answers correctly into the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) System data base,
 - f. Proper probing to clarify imprecise or confusing responses,
 - g. Reading the questionnaire verbatim, in a manner that respondents can easily understand
 - h. Obtaining complete verbatim answers,
3. Detailed descriptions of variables such as fishing mode, fishing area, and private versus public access;

Each training session must contain periods of role playing to ensure good interviewing technique, and all trainees must conduct practice interviews with supervisors to allow first-hand criticism of interviewing technique.

All interviewers, including those employed during previous waves, must receive a final briefing before the start of each wave's dialing period. This briefing will refresh techniques established in previous waves, review the basic details of the survey, explain modifications in questionnaires that are applicable to the current wave, and point out any other changes in protocol. Interviewers shall be kept informed of developments in the recreational fisheries being surveyed, and shall be able to refer respondents to the MRFSS staff for further information.

4.5. Quality Control of Data Collection**4.5.1. Management/Supervision of Dialing**

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The Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring that all dialing requirements and protocol are met according to specifications outlined in the SOW. The contractor shall provide reports summarizing data collection activities, and detailing dialing results by day and interviewer at the Government's request.

4.5.2. Interviewer Supervision

Project supervisors must oversee the operation of the CHTS. These individuals must be experienced in telephone interviewing and be knowledgeable about the CHTS. They must have effective skills in managing and motivating personnel. Supervision shall include direct observation of interviewer procedures, silent monitoring of interviews, and call-backs to validate interviews. Additional training or remedial action shall be taken whenever appropriate.

Silent monitoring of each experienced interviewer shall be performed at a level to ensure that ten percent of all interviews by each experienced interviewer are independently verified for correct survey protocol and accurate recording of key survey information. The contractor should monitor new interviewers at a level higher than the 10% minimum. The supervisor should not interrupt the interview while in progress. Supervisors should have the capability to visibly observe the data that is being entered while listening to the interview. Following the interview, the supervisor should provide feedback to the interviewer and give suggestions to help improve interviewing techniques.

The Telephone Contractor must provide the capability for MRFSS staff, or others designated by MRFSS staff, to perform silent monitoring of CHTS interviewing from a remote phone.

4.5.3. Outlier Validation

NOAA Fisheries will generate distributions of pooled data for trips per household and angler from the previous four years for each state, mode and wave. Observations that are outside of the 95th percentile shall be considered outliers, and must be recontacted by a supervisor for verification. At least 5 attempts to re-contact outliers must be made before delivery of final data. Re-contacts of respondents should attempt to verify that: (1) the interview took place, and (2) responses were coded correctly. Results of outlier verification must be submitted to NOAA Fisheries for review prior to data delivery. NOAA Fisheries will provide outlier distributions to the telephone contractor at least 30 days prior to each wave.

5. Data Preparation

5.1. Data Input

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The Contractor shall use a CATI system for data entry during all interviewing. The Contractor may propose other forms of automation to replace or supplement CATI, or to improve support activities.

Telephone interview data sets contain data for households with eligible marine recreational fishermen. Non-fishing household screening interviews (no 2-month marine recreational fishermen) are not key entered.

The telephone interview data are stored in a three record hierarchical format with records linked by a unique identifier for each household. This identifier is a unique number for each household dialed during a wave and includes year, wave, subregion, state, county and unique household code number. The household code number should be unique for each household within a wave. There are also unique angler codes within each household (sequential within each household) that link trip records back to an individual fisherman.

The three record types in the fishing household telephone interview files are:

1. household information - one record per household. These contain the identifying information on the household such as state and county of residence; number of anglers who went fishing in the last 2 months; number of interviewed anglers; number who refused to be interviewed; number who were unavailable; the number otherwise not interviewed due to language barriers, age, etc.; and the number of anglers with proxy data.
2. angler information - multiple anglers per household result in multiple type 2 records. These contain the household identifier, an id number for each angler within a household, whether the information was provided by the angler or by someone else, language, whether the angler could recall all trips in the 2-month period, and the total number of trips taken by the angler.
3. fishing trip information - multiple trips per angler result in multiple type 3 records for each angler. These contain the household identifier, the angler id code, a consecutive number for each trip taken by the angler, date of the trip, fishing mode, area fished, and state and county where the trip occurred.

Naming conventions are:	Record Type	File Name
	1	t1_YYYYW
	2	t2_YYYYW
	3	t3_YYYYW

where YYYY = year, and W = wave.

Non-fishing household files are summaries of telephone interview data for all

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households contacted. Datasets contain the number of fishing and non-fishing households for each county by state and wave.

Naming conventions are nfYYYYW. Appendix E provides variables names, formats, and codes for all dataset types.

5.2. Data Editing

The Telephone Survey Contractor shall be responsible for data editing, and delivering error-free data on the assigned delivery date. Error-free data is defined as data that passes through NOAA Fisheries' quality assurance programs without generating errors. Copies of the editing programs used in the 2003 survey shall be provided to the successful Contractor, but shall not be assumed to be complete for the purposes of this solicitation. New error checks continue to be developed by NOAA Fisheries and suggestions from the Contractor are encouraged. However, new quality control processes must be approved by NOAA Fisheries prior to implementation. Appendix F provides a sample error-check program.

Error checking should be accomplished through the use of table look-ups during data entry and by running datasets through automated editing routines after data entry is completed for the wave. To the extent possible, all codes should be controlled by the CATI system such that only valid documented code values are used in the data bases. Every data element must be checked for data-entry errors, reasonableness in falling within an acceptable range, use of valid codes, and logic in relation to other data elements.

Questionable records identified by error-check programs must be examined by the Contractor. Investigations may include a call-back to the household or angler, or checking with the interviewer. Errors found during wave review meetings must also be examined by the Contractor.

Records that are questioned, and corrected or verified, should be reported to NOAA Fisheries on spreadsheets listing the key information to identify the record (state, wave, household id, angler id, etc.), the value questioned, the resolved or corrected value, and the reason for the correction. If records are questioned as the result of outlier analysis, the outlier (limit) values should be included in the spreadsheet. The Contractor shall also deliver an electronic copy of the output from any error checking programs according to the delivery schedule in Section F.

If errors are found after the wave meetings error checking process, the Contractor shall be responsible for correcting the data within one month of the end of the wave meeting, if the error was allowed or caused by the Contractor.

6. Reporting Requirements

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6.1. Delivery of Datasets

CHTS datasets shall be delivered electronically to NOAA Fisheries following the delivery schedule in Section F. All datasets shall be delivered in SAS transport-file format (extension .xpt).

The datasets should be accompanied by documentation which shall include, but not necessarily be limited to the following:

- a. Characteristics of the files (e.g.. record formatting characteristics; number of records in each file; data format);
- b. A description of file content including the project name; year and wave of data; date generated; person to be contacted; and other pertinent descriptive information.

6.2 Wave Reports

The Contractor shall prepare and submit wave reports of survey activities and results. These reports are to be provided to NOAA Fisheries on a bimonthly as required in Section F, Deliveries or Performance. These data are useful for identifying anomalies in the data, as well as tracking trends in dialing success. The contractor shall provide three bound (or notebook) copies, and an electronic copy of each report. In addition, certain data (primarily dialing results) will be required in a data base format (MS-Access, SAS, spreadsheet) that allows manipulation of the dat at the county level.

Examples of wave report tables are available for download from:

<ftp://cusk.nmfs.noaa.gov/mrfss/tmp/rfq>. Wave reports shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

1. Overview (Report 1)
2. By state, subregion, and nation (Report 2);
 - a. Total household quotas,
 - b. Total households contacted,
 - c. Total households contacted (number and proportion of total contacted) that reported fishing in the last 12 months,
 - d. Total households contacted (number and proportion of total contacted) that reported fishing in the last 2 months,
 - e. Average trips per 2-month fishing household,
3. By state, subregion, and nation (Report 3), total number and percent of eligible fishing households by interview status;
 - a. Final Eligible Households
 1. Total number of 2-month fishing households (after all data finalized)

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2. Number of eligible households with 1 or more complete interviews,
 3. Number of eligible households with 1 or more incomplete interviews due to refusals,
 4. Number of eligible households with 1 or more proxy interviews (language barrier, child, deafness),
 5. Number of eligible households with 1 or more proxy interviews due to unavailability of angler throughout dialing period or all fishermen in household took all trips together,
 6. Number of households with initial contact indicating eligibility but no fishermen interviewed
- b. Initial Eligible Households
1. Number of households where initial screening indicates eligible fishing activity;
 2. Number of households that turn out to be not eligible upon interviewing of fishing respondent (fresh water, not in last 2 months, charter captain or crew member, etc.)
4. By state, subregion, and nation (Report 4), average number and percent of trips per angler by mode;
- a. Total number of eligible anglers,
 - b. Number and percent of anglers that refused trip profiling
 - c. Number and percent of total trips by mode for
 1. Shore
 2. Party boat
 3. Charter boat
 4. Part and Charter boat (sum of 2 & 3)
 5. Private/Rental boat
 6. Boat but unknown type
5. By state, subregion, and nation (Report 5), distribution of boat trips by public versus private access and launch type;
- a. Public access
 1. Launch ramp
 2. Boat slip
 3. Mooring
 4. Other
 - b. Private
 1. Personal residence or dock
 2. Private locked gated marina
 3. Private property
 4. Unlocked marina
 5. Other
 - c. Don't know
6. By state, subregion, and nation, and mode (Report 6) distribution of times fishing trips ended in numbers and percent of trips
- a. Times are grouped into either 3 hour blocks (Midnight-3, 3-6 AM, 6-9 AM,

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- 9-12 AM, Noon-3 PM, 3-6 PM, 6-9 PM, 9 PM-Midnight) or “Depends on Tides” or . Multi-day trips, or don’t know/refused.
7. By state, subregion, and nation, (Report 7), the number and percent of trips and anglers with out-of-state and in-state trips;
 - a. Total Number of trips
 - b. Number and percent of out-of-state trips
 - c. Number and percent of in-state trips
 - d. Number and percent of anglers profiled with and without detailed trip data
 - e. Number and percent of anglers with out-of-state trips
 - f. Number and percent of anglers with in-state trips
 - g. Average total trips per angler
 - h. Average out-of-state trips per angler
 - i. Average in-state trips per angler.
 8. By state, subregion, and nation number of households with proxy data (Report 8);
 9. By state, subregion, and nation, fishing activity results for all contacted households (Report 9);
 - a. Total number and percent of households contacted,
 - b. Total number and percent of households who refused the initial 12-month screening question,
 - c. Total number and percent of households who had no fishing in the last 12 months,
 - d. Total number and percent of households who could not answer the initial 2-month screening question,
 - e. Total number and percent of households who refused the initial 2-month screening question,
 - f. Total number and percent of households who had no fishing in the last 2 months,
 - g. Total number and percent of households who initially indicated fishing eligibility but were later found to be ineligible, and
 - h. Total number and percent of households with eligible fishing in the last 2 months.
 10. By state, subregion, and nation, interview results for all identified fishermen (Report 10);
 - a. Total number of anglers identified,
 - b. Total number of anglers personally interviewed,
 - c. Total number of anglers with proxy interviews because they were never available,
 - d. Total number of anglers with proxy interviews because all anglers in the household all made the same trips,
 - e. Total number of anglers with proxy interviews because they were children, or spoke a language other than English or Spanish (or Hawaiian required languages for Hawaii dialing), or deafness
 - f. Total number of anglers who refused to provide detailed trip information,

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- and
- g. Total number of anglers with no proxy interviews - never available and no one able to reasonably answer for them.
11. By state, subregion, and nation, final resolution of all numbers in the sample (in numbers and percentages) (Report 11);
- a. Non-Response
 - 1. number of telephone numbers with undetermined status due to busy lines,
 - 2. number of telephone numbers with undetermined status due to no answer,
 - 3. Number of telephone numbers with undetermined status where no one was ever available for screening (mid-terminates/breakoffs; unable to be interviewed due to age, disability, etc.; no eligible respondent in fielding period; scheduled callbacks; unscheduled callbacks; dialer dispositions for records that resolved their last attempt without going to an interviewer),
 - 4. number of telephone numbers with undetermined status due to answering machines or answering service,
 - b. Contacted Non-Respondents
 - 1. Number of telephone numbers with undetermined status due to communication problems such as deaf, foreign language;
 - 2. Number of telephone numbers with undetermined status due to don't know or refusal;
 - c. Ineligible Response
 - 1. Number failed pre-screening (household previously called on different number),
 - 2. Number not in service, disconnected number/dead line,
 - 3. Number is non-household (Business/coin phone/time/weather/computer tone) or is institutional housing (dormitory/barracks/nursing home),
 - 4. Wrong number,
 - 5. Wrong county,
 - 6. Not permanent resident (part-year housing)
 - d. Eligible Non-Fishing Households
 - 1. Number of households with no people who fished in the previous 12 months,
 - 2. Number of households with people who did not fish in the previous 2 months but did fish in the previous 12 months,
 - 3. Number of households with people who, on first contact, indicated two-month fishing activity, but on later contact were found to have no eligible two-month fishing activity,
 - e. Eligible Fishing Households
12. Resolved Telephone Numbers by day of the 2-week dialing period (Report 12) ;
13. By subregion, region, and nation, the responses to various screening questions

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- based on the gender of the first household respondent (Report 14);
- a. Response by gender (number and percent) to “Does anyone in the household go fishing?”
 - b. Response by gender (number and percent) to “Has anyone in the household been saltwater sport fishing in the last 12 months?”
 - c. Response by gender (number and percent) to “Has anyone in the household been saltwater sport fishing in the last 2 months?”
 - d. Existence of type 1 records (eligible fishing household) by gender (number and percent).
14. By state, subregion, region, and nation, productivity data in terms of telephone interviewing time;
 - a. Average minutes per interview for the total sample,
 1. Average minutes per non-fishing household,
 2. Average minutes per fishing household (with flexible questions when added),
 15. By subregion, region, and nation, overview of results of any of the flexible questions that may be exercised (to be determined mutually); and
 16. Recommendations and proposals for changes to address problems in the conduct of the telephone survey.

In addition to tabulation in the wave reports, the survey results activity data from Items 2-3, 9-11, 12, and 13 will be maintained and delivered to NOAA Fisheries on magnetic media in a form (spreadsheets or other type of data base) that would allow manipulations to be made at the county level.

6.3. Annual Report

An annual report that provides an overview of data collection procedures and results is required for each year of the contract. Three bound (or notebook) hard copies, and one electronic copy are required. The annual report will include, but not necessarily be limited to:

1. Yearly summary of the tables provided in the wave reports (cumulative data from all waves),
2. Description of data collection procedures and results, including description of any changes throughout the sampling year,
3. Description of the coding and editing procedures,
4. Description of other quality control measures and procedures, such as silent monitoring and call-backs,
5. Listings of the edit checking programs.

6.4. Other Deliverables

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Other deliverables include:

1. Electronic executables of all CATI versions of all questionnaires, including flex questions.
2. A simplified text version of the questionnaire.
3. Electronic working copies of all data editing and quality control programs.
4. Electronic output of error-check programs.
5. Hard copies and electronic files of all manuals, forms, and training presentations used in each year of the survey, including any revisions,
6. Any other specially-designed software developed for tracking of assignments, quota monitoring, etc; however, if widely available commercial software is used, only examples of that use would be required. For example, if resolution of possible errors is done on a commercial spreadsheet there is no need to provide those spreadsheets, only examples.

All deliverables are the property of the government and may be passed on to other contractors during future procurement actions.

7. Wave Review Meetings

Representatives from all of the organizations involved in the MRFSS periodically meet to review catch estimates, review data collection procedures, discuss quality control measures, and discuss potential improvements and enhancements to the surveys. The CHTS Contractor shall send a representative to each wave review meeting. It is anticipated that review meetings will occur 3-6 times per year. The Contractor is expected to pay for travel for each staff member who attends these meetings.

8. Definitions

Coastal Counties: The MRFSS CHTS is conducted in coastal counties of coastal states. Coastal counties are (1) those counties which border on marine waters, including areas where marine species of finfish are caught, and (2) those counties any part of which is within a distance from shore specified by NOAA Fisheries. The specified distances from marine shoreline are intended to include most of the participants in marine recreational private boat and shore fishing. Past MRFSS results indicate that for most states and territories, a distance of 25 to 50 miles from the coast includes the population accounting for 70-80 percent or more of the total private/rental boat and shore fishing trips in the state. Generally counties with any part of their boundary within 25 miles of the coast or shorelines of major bays or estuaries are always considered coastal counties and are included in the telephone household survey. There are several extensions to this definition:

1. The boundary is extended to 50 miles in the South Atlantic and Gulf subregions

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- from May through October (Waves 3 through 5).
2. For the Pacific Coast, the distance varies due to the large size of the counties, and may extend beyond 25 miles in many areas. Some counties on the Pacific Coast that are outside the 25 mile coastal zone are also included since they represent metropolitan areas that contained anglers known to go saltwater sportfishing.
 3. Due to special residence and fishing participation patterns, North Carolina coastal counties are within 50 miles of the coast from November through April (Waves 1, 2, and 6) and within 100 miles of the coast from May through October (Waves 3, 4 and 5).

Counties considered to be coastal for waves 1-2 and 6 and for waves 3-5 are listed in Appendix A.

Fishing Modes: The MRFSS is structured around types or "modes" of fishing. While there are many types of fishing, three major mode groups are considered:

1. Shore mode (SH) includes fishing on man-made shoreline structures such as piers, jetties or bridges, and on natural beaches or banks. Definitions for individual types of shoreline are;
 - Man-Made Shore
 - Pier--A structure built out over water and supported by pillars, and without long-term docking facilities for boats;
 - Dock--A structure built out over water and supported by pillars/anchors, with long-term docking facilities for boats;
 - Jetty--A kind of wall, usually made of rocks, built out into the water to restrain currents or protect a harbor;
 - Breakwater--An offshore structure used to protect a harbor or beach from the forces of waves;
 - Breachway--A shore along a connecting channel;
 - Bulkhead, Sea Wall--A retaining wall along a waterfront;
 - Bridge--A structure carrying a pathway or roadway over a body of water;
 - Causeway--An elevated or raised way across wet ground or water;
 - Natural Shore
 - Beach--A level stretch of pebbles or sand beside a body of water, often washed by high water;
 - Bank--A stretch of rising land at the edge of a body of water not washed by high water, which could be rocks or an overhanging cliff; and
 - Other - Any other non-boat fishing.
2. Head boat mode (HB) includes fishing on boats on which fishing space and privileges are provided for a fee. Head boats are generally large, they may carry from 7 passengers up to 150 paying passengers, and anglers usually pay on a per-head basis for the opportunity to fish on them. The vessel is operated by a

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licensed captain (guide or skipper) and crew. In some areas of the country head boats are called party boats or open boats. These boats are usually not launched until a specified number of anglers have paid and boarded. Anglers on these full or half day trips usually do not know all of the other anglers on the boat. Head boats usually engage predominantly in bottom fishing. Head boats may make all-day or half-day trips.

3. Charter boat mode (CB) includes fishing on boats operating under charter for a specific price, time, etc. Charter boats are smaller in size than head boats, they usually carry fewer than 7 paying passengers, and they are usually hired, or “chartered”, by a group of anglers. They are operated by a licensed captain and crew, and the participants are usually part of a pre-formed group. Thus, charters are usually closed parties (all anglers know each other), as opposed to the open status of party boats. A subset of charter boats are also called guide boats, which are small boats fishing inland waters with two to three clients. Charter boats can engage in a full range of fishing techniques, including trolling, bottom fishing, and drift fishing. The length of charter boat trips may vary from a half-day to multiple days.
4. Private/rental boat mode (PR) includes fishing on both private boats and rental boats. A private boat belongs to an individual. Private boat trips are boat trips where no fee is paid for the use of the boat. Individuals may contribute to the cost of the trip (i.e. friends chipping in for gas), but there is no commercial transaction. Rental boats are rented or leased from a commercial enterprise. No captain or crew is provided--the renter operates the boat.

Fishing Trip: A fishing trip is defined as fishing during part or all of one waking day in one mode. An angler who fished from both a pier and a jetty on the same day made one fishing trip since the pier and jetty are both in the shore mode. However, an angler who fished from a head boat in the morning and a pier in the afternoon is counted as having made two trips--a head boat trip and a shore trip.

Fishing trips should be considered to be waking days, as opposed to calendar days. A trip beginning in the evening but ending past midnight would be considered one trip. Problems arise when an interviewer comes across an angler who has been on a trip, most likely a boat trip, lasting several days. In this instance, each of the angler's waking days would be considered a separate trip. If the angler's waking day was more than 24 hours, then more than one trip should be recorded since a single trip cannot be longer than 24 hours.

Marine Recreational Fishing: The MRFSS collects data on fishing in marine (or salt) waters by recreational anglers who are fishing for finfish, as opposed to shellfish.

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Marine Fishing Areas: Marine or salt water includes oceans and open water areas, as well as inland salt or brackish water bodies. Inland saltwater bodies include sounds, passes, inlets, bays, estuaries, brackish portions of rivers, and other areas of salt or brackish water like bayous and canals. Some coastal water bodies are called lakes but should still be considered saltwater, i.e., Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana; however, high salinity non-coastal lakes like the Salton Sea in southern California are not valid marine recreational fishing areas. Freshwater trip data are not collected through the MRFSS. NOAA Fisheries has compiled a subset of the coastal counties that have saltwater coastline within the county boundaries (Appendix B). This list will be used in the CHTS questionnaire to verify that reported trips were from access sites adjacent to saltwater. In past years, the MRFSS defined saltwater/freshwater boundaries for all Pacific Coast rivers. This may be done for Gulf and Atlantic Coast rivers as well.

Recreational fishing: Recreational anglers are those individuals whose primary purpose of fishing is for fun or relaxation, as opposed to providing income from the sale of fish. If part or all of the catch was sold, the monetary returns may have constituted an insignificant part of the angler's income; if so, the angler is considered recreational. Commercial trip data are not collected in the MRFSS.

Geographic scope: The survey includes individuals whose trips begin and end at coastal access sites anywhere in the United States. Fishing trips within an angler's state of residence (e.g., a Massachusetts angler making a fishing trip from an access site on Cape Cod) are distinguished from fishing trips in/to other states (e.g., an angler from Massachusetts who travels to Florida for vacation and goes fishing while there). Boat trips that left and returned from a surveyed state but fished in waters off another state are considered in-state trips. Boat trips that left and returned from a surveyed state but fished in foreign waters (Mexico, Canada, or Caribbean islands) are considered in-state trips. This last situation rarely occurs, and only in the northernmost counties of Washington and Maine, the southernmost county in California, and counties in the southeastern portion of Florida.

Finfish vs shellfish: Only fishing trips directed at fish with fins are eligible for MRFSS interviews. Information on trips made in pursuit of crabs, shrimp, lobster, clams, oysters, mussels, scallops, and other invertebrates are not normally collected.

Regions and Subregions: The MRFSS is conducted in the following Regions and subregions:

Region I - Pacific Coast

- Subregion 1. **Southern California** [San Diego County through Santa Barbara County].
- Subregion 2. **Northern California** [San Luis Obispo County through Del Norte County].

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Subregion 3. **Pacific Northwest** [Oregon and Washington].

Region II - Northeast

Subregion 4. **North Atlantic** [Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island].

Subregion 5. **Mid-Atlantic** [New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia].

Region III - Southeast

Subregion 6. **South Atlantic** [North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and Florida East Coast (Nassau County through Data County)].

Subregion 7. **Gulf of Mexico** [West coast (Monroe County through Escambia County), Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana].

Subregion 11. **U.S. Caribbean** [Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands].

Region IV - West Pacific

Subregion 8. **Hawaii**.

Wave: The MRFSS is structured around two-month sampling periods called waves.

- January-February = Wave 1
- March-April = Wave 2
- May-June = Wave 3
- July-August = Wave 4
- September -October = Wave 5
- November-December = Wave 6

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TABLES

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Table 1. Approximate Telephone Household Interview Quotas by State and Wave

STATE	WAVE						Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Southern California	2,959	3,297	4,134	4,131	3,410	2,854	20,785
Northern California	3,559	3,625	4,145	5,164	3,798	4,010	24,301
Humboldt/Del Norte	796	811	926	1,155	849	897	5,434
Oregon	1,682	1,568	2,498	3,456	2,927	1,572	13,703
Washington	1,423	1,435	2,373	3,316	2,275	1,742	12,564
Pacific Coast	10,419	10,736	14,076	17,222	13,259	11,075	76,787
Connecticut		781	1,352	1,484	1,339	733	5,689
Maine			959	1,211	793	0	2,963
Massachusetts		1,735	3,028	4,016	2,750	1,718	13,247
New Hampshire			738	799	666	0	2,203
Rhode Island		643	1,007	1,358	1,139	690	4,837
North Atlantic Subregion		3,159	7,084	8,868	6,687	3,141	28,939
Delaware		592	930	1,078	943	608	4,151
Maryland		1,528	2,605	2,989	2,608	1,727	11,457
New Jersey		2,699	4,387	5,254	4,272	3,095	19,707
New York		1,784	3,115	3,781	2,923	1,843	13,446
Virginia		1,670	2,973	2,908	2,281	1,901	11,733
Mid-Atlantic Subregion		8,273	14,010	16,010	13,027	9,174	60,494
Northeast Region		11,432	21,094	24,878	19,714	12,315	89,433
East Florida	5,278	5,470	5,815	6,012	4,832	4,971	32,378
Georgia		502	669	663	621	557	3,012
North Carolina		1,602	4,079	4,484	3,953	1,930	16,048
South Carolina		784	1,185	1,094	1,094	851	5,008
South Atlantic Subregion	5,278	8,358	11,748	12,253	10,500	8,309	56,446
Alabama	680	755	1,071	976	899	722	5,103
West Florida	6,511	7,488	8,547	7,805	6,757	6,258	43,366
Louisiana	1,620	1,741	2,356	2,413	2,153	1,702	11,985
Mississippi	548	609	897	851	795	571	4,271
Gulf of Mexico Subregion	9,359	10,593	12,871	12,045	10,604	9,253	64,725
Puerto Rico	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Caribbean Subregion	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,000
Southeast Region	16,637	20,951	26,619	26,298	23,104	19,562	133,171
Atlantic and Gulf Coast	16,637	32,383	47,713	51,176	42,818	31,877	222,604
Hawaii	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	13,200
West Pacific Subregion	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	13,200
Total	29,256	45,319	63,989	70,598	58,277	45,152	312,591

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Table 2. 2003 Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistics Program Add-on to base sampling levels. Telephone Household Interviews By State and Wave

Allocations by county were in proportion to the base level samples by county.

STATE	WAVE						Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Connecticut		388	678	742	668	367	2,843
Maine			481	607	395		1,483
Massachusetts		868	1,515	2,006	1,375	859	6,623
New Hampshire			265	287	239		792
Rhode Island		322	503	679	571	346	2,421
North Atlantic Subregion		1,578	3,442	4,321	3,248	1,572	14,162
Delaware		295	465	538	472	304	2,074
Maryland		763	1,305	1,497	1,303	863	5,731
New Jersey		1,350	2,193	2,627	2,134	1,548	9,852
New York		893	1,538	1,892	1,463	922	6,728
Virginia		837	1,485	1,451	1,135	948	5,856
Mid-Atlantic Subregion		4,138	7,006	8,005	6,507	4,585	30,241
Total		5,716	10,448	12,326	9,755	6,157	44,403

ATTACHMENT J.1.1 STATEMENT OF WORK

Table 3. Allowable Trip Days for the CHTS, by year and wave

Year	Wave	Number of Days	First Date	Last Date
2004	1	60	December 25, 2003	March 6, 2004
	2	61	February 23, 2004	May 6, 2004
	3	61	April 24, 2004	July 6, 2004
	4	62	June 24, 2004	September 6, 2004
	5	61	August 25, 2004	November 6, 2004
	6	61	October 26, 2004	January 7, 2005
2005	1	59	December 25, 2004	March 6, 2005
	2	61	February 22, 2005	May 6, 2005
	3	61	April 24, 2005	July 6, 2005
	4	62	June 24, 2005	September 6, 2005
	5	61	August 25, 2005	November 6, 2005
	6	61	October 26, 2005	January 7, 2006
2006	1	59	December 25, 2005	March 6, 2006
	2	61	February 22, 2006	May 6, 2006
	3	61	April 24, 2006	July 6, 2006
	4	62	June 24, 2006	September 6, 2006
	5	61	August 25, 2006	November 6, 2006
	6	61	October 26, 2006	January 7, 2007